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The pigeon people duly chose
 Ambassadors, who worked so well
 As soon the murderous rage to quell,
 And staunch the source of countless woes.
 A truce took place, and peace ensued.
 Alas ! the people dearly paid
 Who such pacification made !
 Those cursed hawks at once pursued
 The harmless pigeons, slew and ate.
 Till towns and fields were desolate.
 Small prudence had the friends of peace
 To pacify such foes as these !

The safety of the rest requires
 The bad should flesh each other's spears :
 Whoever peace with them desires
 Had better set them by the ears."

ART. IX.—CRITICAL NOTICES.

1. — *Pantology ; or a Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge ; proposing a Classification of all its Branches, and illustrating their History, Uses, Relations, and Objects ; with a Synopsis of their leading Facts and Principles ; and a Select Catalogue of Books on all Subjects, suitable for a Cabinet Library.* By ROSWELL PARK, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia : Hogan & Thompson. 1841. 8vo. pp. 587.

THE author of this work has endeavoured to furnish a general view of all departments of knowledge and all subjects of human inquiry, wherein they should be arranged into proper classes, and their mutual relations and dependencies be clearly perceived. It is the same scheme, which once tasked the intellect of Bacon, and which was taken up at the stage where he left it by D'Alembert, and so far modified and enlarged as to serve for an introduction to that vast repository of learning, wit, and infidelity, — the French *Encyclopédie*. But it is generally admitted, that the arrangement there given is quite unsatisfactory, and that we may expect every future attempt of the same kind to be open to serious objections.

There are inherent difficulties in the way of a proper execu-

tion of the plan, whether the principle of division be taken from the faculties of the mind, or from the nature of the objects which we wish to classify. Professor Park has made a bold endeavour to conquer these difficulties, and as success would be highly honorable to him, so there can be little discredit in failure, where Bacon and Locke have failed before him. His classification is based upon the differences between the objects of investigation, and not upon the various powers of mind which are exercised in the respective pursuits. In this we think he has judged wisely, for although one faculty may be predominant in a particular study, a concurrence of all the mental powers is generally requisite for entire success, and the difference in degree between them is not sufficiently marked to afford a safe principle of arrangement. Besides, an analysis of mind in reference only to its various spheres of exertion, from the very fact that the intellectual powers are closely blended in nearly all pursuits, must be very partial and incomplete, and a mistake in this preliminary would vitiate the whole process. We like the principle on which the classification before us is based, and in the execution there is sufficient evidence of care, learning, and ingenuity, to make it deserving of an attentive examination. We give no abstract of the details of the scheme, for a glance at the encyclopedical tree, which forms the frontispiece to the volume, will convey a more accurate idea of it, than could be given in several pages of text. When new ideas of classification are introduced, we suppose that new terms must be invented to express them, and it must be confessed, that Professor Park's tree of knowledge bears some vocables of a prickly and forbidding surface. They are, of course, compounds from the learned languages, and, in these days of "little Latin and less Greek," we fear the number of them will prove an obstacle to the general adoption of the writer's views. The advantages which he hopes will follow from the use of his system are, the aid furnished to the memory in impressing and retaining ideas, the increased facilities for study when the objects of inquiry are properly arranged, and a more satisfactory method of distributing the contents of libraries.

But the new system of classifying the arts and sciences, even in its full developement, occupies but a small part of this comprehensive volume. Professor Park seems to have thought that the value of his work would be greatly enhanced, if it contained a brief summary of the knowledge, which it was proposed to classify. The book is therefore a sort of Encyclopædia in miniature, and one who reads it through and recollects it all, will have a good claim to be considered as a *general* scholar. A

very copious catalogue of books, drawn up in the same order of subjects, occupies the Appendix ; so that any one whose curiosity is excited by the outline of any art or science given in the text, by referring to this portion of the volume, will find the means of pursuing the study of it to any extent that he desires. Such a catalogue, though necessarily incomplete, it was thought might be of some service in the formation of libraries.

We may easily infer, that the labor of preparing such a work as the "Pantology" must have been great, and there is every indication that it has been faithfully performed. It is not made up of extracts in the way which now so often renders the art of book-making a mere mechanical process ; but the information obtained from a vast variety of sources has been carefully worked over in the writer's mind, clothed in his own language, and condensed into the smallest possible compass. As a work of general reference, it will be of great use ; and the reader who has the patience to study the volume as a whole will doubtless acquire some new views of the connexion and mutual dependency of the sciences, and some insight into the method of pursuing them to the best advantage. When a single laborer traverses such a wide field, it is to be expected that he will make some mistakes, for no one can be equally well informed in all departments of knowledge. But the errors which we have noticed are few and slight, and the reputation of Professor Park as a diligent and accurate scholar, is a sufficient guaranty against the fear of gross blunders.

2. — *The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, an Offering for Christmas and the New Year.* Boston : D. H. Williams. 1842. 8vo. pp. 320.

THIS new volume of the "Token" comes to us in a very attractive form. It is beautifully printed, tastefully bound, and illustrated with engravings from distinguished artists. We do not think these are by any means the best part of the book. They do not come up to the demands of the present time. In fact they are decidedly poor. The group of objects on the first title-page is certainly out of drawing. Either the "Token" as there represented is a prodigious folio, very different from the copy now lying before us, or the framed portrait resting upon it, is a miniature of the smallest size.

But when we pass on to the literary contributions, we can conscientiously award the "Token" liberal praise. There is hardly a single piece from beginning to end which is not in good taste, and several of them, both in prose and verse, have eminent